

THE WAR CRY



AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Headquarters: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

Territorial Headquarters: James and Albert Sts., Toronto.

W. Bramwell Booth, General

TORONTO, MARCH 20, 1915.

W. J. Richards, Commissioner.

Price Two Cents.



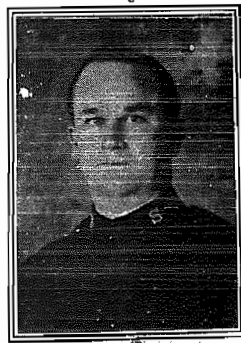
EVENING WITH THE AMMUNITION COLUMN OF THE 4TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE AT LISGAR ST. CITADEL



CAPTAIN STEELE,
Salvation Army Chaplain.



MAJOR McLEAN,
Senior Chaplain of the Training Camp,
Exhibition Grounds, Toronto.



ENSIGN ROBINSON,
Salvation Army Chaplain.

These are some of the ways in which The Salvation Army is endeavouring to help our soldier boys in Canada as they prepare themselves for the arduous task before them.

The Soldiers of Midland Corps, under the leadership of Captain and Mrs. Elrick, went down to "Dollar

Reuther Hudson 'Barry Sound'

The Commissioner has decided that the Annual shall take place at every Corps throughout the Territory on Sunday and Monday, March 2nd and 3rd. On the Sunday afternoon the children will occupy the platform, and the meeting will be conducted entirely in their interests. On the Monday night the Annual Demonstration will take place.

WAR CRY

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War and Strong Drink

Whatever evils may result from the great war, there is no doubt but that it is helping to put strong drink in its proper place in the estimation of the world. We have already stated that the efficiency of the Russian army and the unprecedented prosperity of the Russian peasants, as indicated by their increasing bank deposits, is said to be due to the abolition of vodka. In France the abolition of absinthe has worked wonders amongst the troops, and the general feeling in these two countries is that the abolition of these harmful drinks must be permanent. According to the British newspapers, the nation is becoming alive to the menace of alcoholic liquor. The following is an extract from one press:

"Beer and whiskey are among the major curses of this country at the present time. They are doing an untold amount of harm, interfering with the ability of our soldiers of all kinds. They are, therefore, traitorous and pro-German in tendency and in effect. Further, they are weakening the tenacity which is the abiding strength of our soldiers. They are, therefore, a detriment to this country, as the abolition of vodka has been in Russia."

The article goes on to say that:—"Beer and whiskey cannot be abolished, but they can be ostracized and cold-shouldered, and the Government can assist in the ostracism. The Government can properly give aid to the aspirations towards sobriety which all of us, even tipplers and drunkards, have in our secret souls. It is said Mr. Lloyd George has long decided to cut down the enormous opportunities for idle 'soaking' which the war regulations have left us."

We notice that the British House of Commons has given the Government authority to take over the control of the entire engineering trade of the country and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

The Defence of the Realm Act, passed at the outbreak of the war, gave the Government power to take and exercise control over work where materials were being actually made. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on that the control of munitions should be extended to works which were capable of being used for that purpose. Perhaps this is a move in the direction of making the liquor question by making it then one in full time of war instead of "idle soaking." At any rate, a useful purpose is served by showing how important is a great promoter of temperance.

THE COMMISSIONER IN THE WEST

CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, AND MEDICINE HAT—EACH VISIT SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL—24 SEEKERS AT CALGARY.

The service conducted at Calgary by the Commissioner, on his en route to Toronto from New Zealand, aroused keen interest and a spirit of expectancy for a second and longer visit. The whole week-end campaign, March 6th to 8th, was a magnificent triumph. Great crowds attended the meetings, and there were thirty-four seekers.

On Saturday night there was an enthusiastic gathering of soldiers and friends at the Citadel to greet the Commissioner, and the splendid meeting that resulted was a fitting prelude to the Sabbath.

On Sunday morning, following a soul-stirring address by the Commissioner, nineteen persons knelt at the Mercy Seat.

The largest theatre available was secured for the afternoon meeting, as indicated by the fact that the bank deposits, it is said to be due to the abolition of vodka. In France the abolition of absinthe has worked wonders amongst the troops, and the general feeling in these two countries is that the abolition of these harmful drinks must be permanent.

Concerning this meeting the Morning "Alberta" says: "Commissioner Richards, the vice Head of The Salvation Army in Canada, who is once again a visitor to Alberta's commercial city, presented statistics that were convincing to the hundreds who crowded the theatre that 'The Army is a great world force.'"

Mr. F. M. Black moved a vote of thanks, and spoke appreciatively of the Commissioner's visit. The Rev. Falls (Methodist), in the evening, also said: "As a result of the Commissioner's address I find myself taking a stronger grip on religion."

The theatre was packed at night, fifteen hundred being present. It was a wonderful service, and the Spirit of God was powerfully felt. The congregational singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," in "nissed the spiritual atmosphere, and prepared the people for the Commissioner's address on "Redemption Through the Blood of Christ." The same hallowed influence prevailed throughout the meetings.

Adjutant Howell, of the local Soldiers, including the Band and Singers, rendered good service. Lieut.-Colonel Turner says that, in his opinion, it is one of the best series of gatherings Calgary has ever witnessed. Lieut. Hargrave describes it as an excellent work, and says that he considers the afternoon address accomplished untold good because of the frank statement made concerning The Army's Social Work. Major Hart says that the campaign was a great success."

At Lethbridge every moment of the Commissioner's time was fully occupied from the time of his arrival

until he departed. The largest was a trip in motor cars to the Experimental Farm and the Provincial Jail. The Commissioner inspected the magnificent prison in company with Dr. Rivers, the Superintendent. This was followed by an informal gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Alexandra Hotel, where the Commissioner met many prominent citizens.

Next came a tea meeting with the Soldiers at the Citadel, one of the finest meetings the Commissioner has attended since his arrival in Canada. It was made memorable by the unveiling of a tablet in memory of Brigadier and Mrs. Hunter, who lost their lives in the Empress of Ireland disaster.

The welcome gathering at Knox Church that evening was a splendid service. The Commissioner made an excellent address, and the meeting presided, and many prominent citizens were present.

Captain Tuttle worked hard to make the meetings a success, and deserves a word of commendation.

Following Lethbridge, the Commissioner received another evidence of the warm-hearted way Canadians welcome him into their midst from the comrades of Medicine Hat. After an interesting address by the Local Officers, on behalf of the Corps, spoke words of welcome to their Territorial Leader.

The Rev. Morrow, a genial Irishman, presided at the Civic Welcome in the registering about the world. The Commissioner was enthusiastically received and his address was greatly appreciated.

The Rev. Morrow stated that he had received a revelation regarding the extent of The Army's Work. The Mayor, in moving a vote of thanks stated that he deeply appreciated the splendid labours of Salvationists. In sunshine or rain, in cold of winter or heat of summer, they toil to uplift the fallen throughout the world.

Ex-Mayor Brown and Dr. Boyd also eulogized the work of The Army. Salvationists of Medicine Hat have invited the Commissioner to return and conduct a week-end campaign.

—CAPTAIN BARKER.

Journeying Jottings

BY "NECHO."

(Posted March 5th from the cars on my last visit to Winnipeg.)

Time: March 3rd to 5th a.m. Place: Sleeping car of west-bound train in Union Depot, Toronto. Chief Secretary Brigadier Morris (about to leave train), and Captain Barker in the train. "Hello, Mr. Brown! Going back to Medicine Hat? Delighted, etc." Chief turns to Captain and says: "Introduce Mr. Brown, ex-Mayor of Medicine Hat, to the Commissioner tomorrow." Mr. Brown: "Is the Commissioner here? Chief: "Yes—in bed." (On the other side of curtain, Commissioner is "relaxing." "World's Worker" is "in bed." (Midnight): "World's Work" laid down; elec-

PERSONALIA

ST. JOHN METROPOLE

NEW BUILDING FORMALLY OPENED BY COL. JACOBS

MAYOR FRINK PRESIDES AT MEETING IN THE CITADEL.

The new Metropole at St. John, N.B., is now ready for use, and the opening ceremony was conducted by Colonel Jacobs on Tuesday afternoon, March 2nd, when many citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the institution. The new building is situated on Britannia Street, and replaces the old Metropole on Prince William Street, which was burned down last winter. This calamity aroused the sympathy of the St. John people, and a "Citizens' Campaign" was launched in the spring to raise funds for the erection of another Metropole.

The St. John "Standard" thus describes the new building: "It seems particularly well adapted for the purposes intended. On the ground floor is the office, with separate room for the Officers, also reading, writing, and toilet rooms. On the first floor there is a large bedroom, containing twenty-three beds. This room is well-lighted, and the heating and ventilating arrangements are excellent. A toilet room adjoins. Men may here get good sleeping accommodation for fifteen cents."

"On the second floor there is a large bedroom similar to that below. Here gentlemen have been provided. There are also two bathrooms with toilet. No fault can be found with the arrangements on this floor or indeed with those elsewhere. The charge for beds for the upper seventeen is twenty-five cents. Hardwood is used for the flooring and staircases, and generally throughout the building. The electric light installation seems to meet every requirement. It includes the lighting of the large woodshed, stable, and barn in the rear. Altogether, the structure appears to be well adapted for the Army's purposes in every respect, and the many congratulatory expressions heard yesterday by those who visited the structure were undoubtedly well merited."

Following the afternoon's proceedings a special meeting was held in the No. 1 Citadel, presided over by Mayor Frink, who was supported by many prominent citizens. The Mayor complimented The Army on the success of the efforts made to re-establish the Men's Social Work in St. John, and stated that the new building was a credit to the city, and was well adapted to tend to the uplift of many men who are in need of such help as The Army can give.

Colonel Hargrave has returned to the city, after a visit to St. John, where he was invited to the "connection" with the new Metropole. The Commissioner, who is in the city, is expected to visit the city on Monday, March 15th, to inspect the new Metropole. The Commissioner will be accompanied by the Chief Secretary, who will be in the city on Monday, March 15th, to inspect the new Metropole. The Commissioner will be accompanied by the Chief Secretary, who will be in the city on Monday, March 15th, to inspect the new Metropole.

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Colonel and Mrs. Gaskin

Conduct Anniversary Services at St. Catharines.

A SPLENDID WEEK-END

With flags in abundance—showing every patriotic spirit, and as effectively decorating the Hall at St. Catharines—the Thirty-second Anniversary Services were held on March 6th and 7th. Since Captain Johnson planted the Flag of The Salvation Army in the Garden City, much advancement has been made, and the celebration which has now steeled miles of feet that the Army we have kept pace with the progress that this interesting city has made.

The Chief Secretary, with Mrs. Gaskin, and the guests of honour, and their interesting remarks made the week-end a huge success.

On Saturday night, after a musical program supplied by the local Band and Singers, the Colonel gave some reminiscences of his early visits to St. Catharines, also with the reminiscences of the we, as an Army, have been called to pass through. It was a profitable as well as inspiring time.

The Great Things of God" was the theme of the evening, and one could not have listened to the powerful address of the Colonel without feeling what a mighty God we have. God came wonderfully near, with the realization that the seven renewed their concentration vows.

Ex-Mayor McIntyre occupied the platform in the afternoon, and was supported by prominent citizens. The chairman was very eulogistic in his remarks regarding The Salvation Army. "We are living in a day of great things," he said, "and I am sure that the late General was the master of the situation."

The Chief Secretary was introduced to the congregation and gave up an interesting address on The Salvation Army.

Ex-Mayor Alderman Bergogne moved a vote of thanks. He congratulated The Army on its thirty-two years of service, and said that the Organization had brought much peace, as well as brightening the home of many in St. Catharines. Alderman Chapman seconded the motion, and the evening was supported by addressing religious gatherings, but came, because I admired the work of The Salvation Army. Alderman Eagle, a young resident of the city, also gave a short address. Rev. Mr. Logan closed the happy event in prayer. A white-robed choir, made up of fourteen Juniors, made their bow to the public, and sang very acceptably.

The final meeting of the campaign was one of interest, and the Hall was packed with eager listeners, who drank deeply of the word of the Lord. The Chief Secretary played vivid "claves of those who have come under the influence of sin, and a great work of conversion is being done in the city. Brigadier Adby piloted the prayer meeting, and four came to prove the efficacy of the Blood.

All through the day Mrs. Gaskin, with Brigadier and Mrs. Adby, and the other guests of honour, and the efforts of Captain and Mrs. Heberden were rewarded with a splendid week-end of victory, and the city was brightened by electric street lights, and with the Songsters, did good service.

WAR takes a derelict out of a London gutter, sticks him in a trench, and there teaches him to shoot, to be shot at, and to bear his life carelessly as becomes a man. He is transformed unawares. Whatever stuff of human greatness got into him at the making now rises from the depths. He finds his soul, if he has one, and opens it to moments of pure heroism. It is something on the credit side of war.

That sudden, rapturous urge for which the name is valour, once was thought to be peculiar to fine blood. The noble first of all was born. Only he knew how to risk the supreme thing and tweak the very nose of death. For him were orders, knighthood, medals, and all the other glory of living by exception to the self-preserving rule of common human nature. The trade of war was then exclusive. But, alas for such pretensions! war grew democratic. The stupid world began to see that valour was a leaven of mankind.

On the modern battlefield the raw recruit snatched from a city's slums competes on level human terms with an officer of any rank or birth for a priceless decoration—a few pence's worth of moulded metal dangling from the ribbon—which certifies that he who wears it once utterly forgot himself for the sake of something else.

This school of heroism of all present institutions in the world is, or should be, democratic. Great Britain knows that best: as indeed she should, having waged more wars in a hundred years than any other power. And not only has she utilized beyond any other nation the honorary medal to reward military heroism, but of all the coveted personal decorations conferred for valour, the one most democratic is of British origin.

It is the Victoria Cross, instituted in 1856 at the termination of the Crimean War, by Royal Warrant of Queen Victoria, as a reward for individual acts of gallantry and heroism. Cast from cannon taken by the British, intrinsically worth but a few pence, it is regarded by a British subject as the proudest decoration a human-being can wear. All men of all grades and ranks and branches of the British naval and military service are eligible to win it by "some signal act of valor or de-

votion to their country performed in the presence of the enemy." So read the regulations.

The Cross is worn suspended from the left breast, by a blue ribbon for the navy and a red ribbon for the army. It is conferred on British soldiers as it with the latter service. The decoration entitles its recipient—officers excepted—to an annuity of ten pounds, and a further five pounds for each bar or clasp won by a second or distinctive act of valor. It is conferred on more than 100,000 men for which the Cross is first conferred.

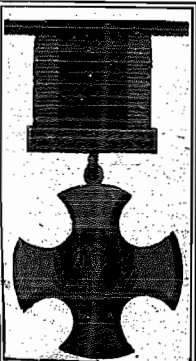
Prior to the beginning of the present war the number won by British valour was five hundred and twenty-two, of which one hundred were won in the Crimean War, one hundred and eighty-two in the Indian Mutiny; seventy-eight in the Boer war, and the remainder in thirty-seven minor wars.

War being a superrational business, we need not be astonished at the paradox that a very large proportion of the total number of Victoria Crosses conferred have rewarded not valour in killing, which is the kind one thinks of first, but instances of valour exhibited on the field in saving life.

held it safe was the charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balacava. seven Victoria Crosses were won. and only one was by commission. He was a lieutenant, who, on hearing that one Sergeant Bentley, riding a weak mount, had dropped behind into the hands of the Cossacks, went back alone and fairly cut him out of the enemy's paw. On the same field Sergeant Farrell and Sergeant-Major Berryman won each a Cross by taking their wounded captives between them, on a chair formed of their hands, and bearing him through a raining fire to safety.

The deed itself, like the Cross itself, need have no intrinsic value. A common soldier's life intrinsically is worth not very much. A general knows beforehand that it will cost several thousand to take a certain point, and he coolly pays that price in lives; but in the midst of that action an officer may risk his own life to save that of a soldier and win the Victoria Cross, as Lieutenant Cecil Maygar did in South Africa.

He had galloped out where it was very hot to order the retirement of a detached post of cavalry. During the retreat a trooper near the lieu-



The Distinguished Service Order

tenant went down with his mount both wounded. The officer dismounted and helped the trooper on to his horse, and they started, but in a piece of marshy going the horse stumbled and threw them both. The double lead was too much. Then the officer put the trooper alone on the horse and ordered him to gallop in, he himself taking his chance aloof.

It was not the trooper's life that counted; it was the saving of it. Surgeon-Captain Martin-Leake in the Boer War went out on the firing line to assist a wounded man. There he went to the aid of an officer who had fallen, and to the aid of other



The Medaille Militaire.

until he was shot three times and himself lay with the wounded. He got a Victoria Cross, as did another surgeon who, during the trouble at Crete, exposed himself to a very hot fire to return for a member of a landing party who had fallen unnoticed in the boat and perhaps was only wounded. He was dead; and the surgeon had to go through the fire again for nothing—that is, nothing but the Victoria Cross.

The nure of the opportunity determines not so much the quality of the act as the interest of it. A. Inkermann, in the Crimean War. Private Alfred Ablett was, with hundreds of others, in a trench when the sentry shouted "Look out there!" A live shell, unexploded, had fallen into the midst of a pile of ammunition cases. Ablett, instead of running, seized the shell and hurled it out of the trench. A. It left his hands flat, but he was unhurt. He was promoted to be corporal, sergeant, and then he received a silk sash and ribbon for his Majesty's own hands, and also a pension. The Victoria Cross was his reward.

Presence of mind added greatly to the use of valour. Aboard H.M.S. Alexandra, during the bombardment of Alexandria, a live shell, unexploded, fell on the deck and went rolling about. Gunner Israel Harding— hearing the cry "Shell come aboard!"— came rushing up the hatchway from below, seized the hissing thing and doused it in a tub of water. Those were very simple measures, they saved the ship and won for Harding the Victoria Cross.

Lord Roberts was the one case of an English soldier possessing two Victoria Crosses. At the Battle of Colenso, on the Modder River, Sir Redvers Buller called for volunteers to man the guns, and they were

(Continued on Page 16.)

(Continued from page 1)

when engaged in the work of the reeve and the 3000 seekers, but the last night she was extremely ill and she would have given up, as she soon did, if conversion.

For several months death lay in wait, but was failing, it was difficult that she and down this last heart. Finally death was complete, and during the last few weeks she suffered much, later she was taken to her. She died at 7:13 p.m. on Tuesday after laying motionless for 10 days.

With the Officer, in His Telephone Dug-out, Receiving a Message.—A British Gun Position at Night.

per head for all Canada come to \$12; for horses, \$57 for milch cows, \$42 for other cattle, \$7 for sheep, and \$12 for swine. The following is believed to be a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian farm live stock in the year 1914: Horses, \$371,430,000; cattle, \$207,131,000; sheep, \$14,551,000, swine, \$22,418,000—or an aggregate of \$725,530,000 for all descriptions.

If those, who write to soldiers at the front wish their letters to be delivered promptly, they will greatly facilitate the handling of mail matter by observing the following points. Letters should be addressed as follows:—

Rank

Name

Name
Regimental Number
Company, Squadron, Battery or
other unit
Battalion
Brigade
First (or Second) Canadian Con-
tingent
British Expeditionary Force,
Army Post-Office,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

IN order to ship the huge quantities of supplies ordered in this country by the allied nations, a tri-weekly service of steamers has been established between Canada and France. As is well known, a serious shortage of tonnage was caused soon



are well maintained on comparison with the three figures is concerned; but there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of the fine and of the general complaint that the horses, other than for purposes, has fallen off, and are less by from 25 to 40 than they were in 1913. The high price of grain and of swine in the West is no longer a paying proposition has been sold, will fetch—frequently for three and a half cents per penny have been marketed in depressed condition. On the prices of cattle have maintained, and the average for dairy cows and for stall cattle are considerably

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volatile oil which has remarkable effect in checking growth of tubercle bacillus.

It is advised to take garlic juice internally, and use externally. It has been tried by other doctors, each testifying to its curative powers. In a teaspoonful of garlic juice there is about two drops of the oil which poisons harmful bacilli. No substance hitherto has been known to purify the human body as does this oil.

Syrup of garlic is easily made: Take two "heads" of garlic, peel cleanly, boil in a pint of water for a short time, drain off, then reboil until tender. Strain off and add one pound double-refined sugar to the boiling liquid until thick syrup forms. Skim carefully. Bottle for use. Take doses of one teaspoonful each morning fasting and at bedtime. Plain raw juice can be obtained by grating or slicing garlic and placing it between plates in a warm place until juice is extracted.

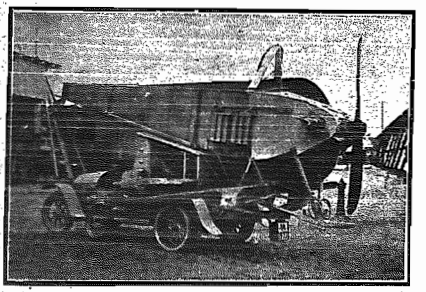
A NEW JERSEY iron company has started a "Safety First" campaign at its works. This includes abstinence from intoxicating liquors. An order issued by the management forbids the stopping of beer wagons at any house owned by the company and occupied by an employee. This attitude is taken in the belief that drinking not only places the drinker in jeopardy, but all those working around him.

Besides forbidding beer wagons stopping at the house, drinking of any kind of intoxicants is barred therein on penalty of instant dismissal of the employee. The company takes the stand that a drinker is less efficient and cannot be depended on as can a man who is an abstainer.

ONE result of the war is a famine in buttons. About a year and a half ago Germany put Galalith buttons, made of compressed milk, on the market, and they quickly captured every possible branch of dressmaking trade by reason of the beauty and the many varieties in which they were produced, from huge, wonderful-colored, solid looking buttons for big coats, to delicate, exotic small buttons for plain-tailored blouses. This year manufacturers are finding it difficult to get a substitute.

"Many people think that the recent heavy rains in Europe are due to the weather being 'out of the British Rainfall Association,' however, says that there is no evidence that such is the case.

"We have had," he says, "two entirely different types of weather during the time firing has been going on. The end of the summer was extremely dry, while during autumn and winter there has been extremely wet weather. The latter, however, demonstrates nothing in relation to the firing on the Continent. It might be that the 'commotion,' if it were not for the firing, would not fall in some atmospheres and not in others. During the year 1910 we had similar weather—there was no firing going on then. Climate is anyhow. There is no proof that it reduces rain."



Folded for Transport.—An Aeroplane Carried on a Motor Car Specially Constructed for the Purpose.—The Machine in Position.

ARMY SONGS

THE WONDROUS CROSS.
Tune.—It was on the cross, &
When I survey the wondrous
cross,
On which the Prince of Glory
died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride.
Forbidden it, Lord, that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God;
All the vain things that charm me
most,
I sacrifice them to His blood.
See, from His head, His hands, His
feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled
down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a
crown?
Were the whole realm of nature
mine,
That were a present far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

ANY ROOM FOR JESUS?

Room for Jesus, 153; Never can
tell, 148.

Have you any room for Jesus—
He who bore your load of sin?
As He knocks and asks admission,
Sinner, will you let Him in?

Chorus

Room for Jesus, King of Glory!
Hasten now, His word obey!
Swing your heart's door widely
open!
Bid Him enter while you may.

Room for pleasure, room for husi-
ness;
But for Christ the Crucified—
Not a place that He can enter,
In the heart for which He died!

Have you any time for Jesus,
As in grace He calls again?
Oh, "To-day" is "time accepted,"
To-morrow you may call in vain.

Room and time now give to Jesus;
Soon will pass God's day of grace;
Soon your heart be cold and silent,
And your Saviour's pleading
cease.

ALL FOR THEE,

Tunes.—Joy, freedom, peace, 216.

Joy, freedom, peace, and cease-
less blessing,
All, all for thee,
If, while your weakness still con-
fessing,
To your Redeemer you flee.

Chorus

All the world can ne'er console thee,
Cannot bring thee joy;
Jesus alone can satisfy thee,
He will thy sorrow destroy.

Joy, dearer than a thousand trea-
sures,
Wilt thou receive;
Jesus will deal it without measure
If in His power you believe.

Free from your doubts and fear for
ever,
Will you not be?
Jesus these chains of doubt will
sever
If you this freedom would see.

Peace, flowing calmly as a river,
Now you may find;
From all your troubles He'll deliver
While to His will you're resigned.

BRIGADIER AND MRS. GREEN

Lead Inspiring Meetings at Van-
couver I. Corps.

The services on Peace Sunday
were conducted at Vancouver I.
Corps by Brigadier and Mrs. Green,
and were of a very blessed and help-
ful character. The Holiness meet-
ing in the morning, and the Salva-
tion meeting at night, were both
seasons when we verily felt that the
God of Peace came very near.

In the afternoon the Brigadier
referred to the fact "significant of
the cordial feeling existing," that
for the last one hundred years,
along an imaginary boundary line
of 3850 miles, there had been no
fort or garrison erected, save the
good-will and honour of the British
and American people.

Following this was a service of
song, entitled "Soldier Jim's Re-
solve," a touching episode of the
present war. The reading of the
exchange of "the very appropriate
greeting" from our own Commis-
sioner and Commander Eva Booth,
was also much appreciated. We fin-
ished a good day with three souls at
the Mercy Seat, and many others
also rising to reconsecrate them-
selves to God.—Rite.

TEN DAY'S CAMPAIGN.

Staff Songsters Have Good Start at
Ligar St. (Toronto)—Hon.
Thos. Crawford Presides
at Festival of Praise.

The attendances at the meetings
conducted in connection with the
Ten Days' Campaign at Ligar St.
have been very good. On Saturday,
March 6th, Major Arnold, assisted
by the Male Choir, was in charge of
the service.

The Knice Drill on Sunday was
conducted by Captain Ritchie, while
Lieut.-Colonel Smeeton was in
charge of the morning and night
meetings. The morning meeting was
a deeply spiritual season, and at
night, after earnest appeals and
singing which gripped the hearts of
the people, two young men surren-
dered. The congregation was more
than doubled.

On Sunday afternoon a Festival
of Praise was given, in which the
Ligar Street Band and Songsters
took part. The Hon. Thomas Craw-
ford, M.P.P., and ex-Speaker of the
Ontario Legislature, presided. He
is a good friend of The Army, as has
been evinced by his various visits to
our meetings and words of apprecia-
tion.

At the open-air meeting on Sun-
day night, attention was given by
the large crowd around when the
Staff Songsters sang "Though Your
Sins Be as Scarlet." Adjutant and
Mrs. Hoddinott and the Ligar St.
comrades speak in the highest terms
concerning the meetings so far held.

MONTHLY VISIT.

Brigadier Bettridge at St. Thomas,
Ontario.

We had much cause for rejoicing
on Sunday evening, Feb 28th, for a
young comrade, for whom we had
been praying a long time, surren-
dered. Our comrade volunteered to
the front as soon as the invitation
was given. Brigadier Bettridge was
with us on the following Friday to
lead our monthly special meeting,
and we had a very helpful time. At
7 p.m. a Young People's Rally was
held, and at eight the Brigadier
held the Seniors' meeting. He spoke
with power on "The Friends of
Jesus," and, considering the wild-
ness of the weather, there was a
very good attendance.—E. W.

COMING EVENTS

THE COMMISSIONER'S
APPOINTMENTS

Galt.—March 24.
Berlin.—March 25.
Brantford.—March 26.
Guelph.—March 27-28.
Toronto.—Good Friday Morning.
Massey Hall.
Toronto.—Easter Sunday, Ligar St.
London.—Young People's Day,
April 11.
Temple.—Installation of Cadets, 3
p.m., April 12.
Massey Hall.—Commissioning of
Cadets, 8 p.m., April 12.
Montreal.—April 18.
Owen Sound.—April 24-25.
Stratford.—April 26.
Ingersoll.—April 27.
Woodstock.—April 28.
London.—April 29.
Chatham.—April 30.
Windsor.—May 1-2.
(Lieut.-Colonels Turner and Har-
grave will accompany to all Corps
outside of Toronto.)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

*Kingston.—March 20-21.
*Chester.—Young People's Annual,
March 22.
*Temple.—March 28.
*Massey Hall.—Good Friday Morn-
ing.
*Ligar Street.—Easter Sunday.
London.—Young People's Day,
April 11. Lecture, Y.M.C.A., at-
ternoon only.
*Windsor.—May 1-2.
(*Mrs. Gaskin will accompany.)

LIEUT.-COLONEL TURNER.
Lippincott St. March 21-22.

BRIGADIER MORRIS.

Toronto, I. Mar. 10; Wychwood,
Mar. 21; Yorkville, Mar. 28.

BRIGADIER CAMERON.

(Assisted by Captain Eastwell and
Brigade of Women Cadets.)
Parliament Street, Mar. 21; King
Street, Mar. 28.

BRIGADIER ADEY.

Galt, Mar. 24; Berlin, Mar. 25;
Brantford, Mar. 26; Guelph, Mar.
27, 28, and 29.

MAJOR MCGILLIVRAY.

Guelph, April 3-4.

MAJOR ARNOLD.

Earls Court, March 21-22.

THE STAFF SONGSTERS.

(Lieut.-Colonel Smeeton, Leader;
Major Arnold, Conductor.)
Thornhill, March 28; Berlin, Sat.
and Sun. (Easter), April 3-4;
Galt, Mon., April 5.

STAFF-CAPTAIN WHITE.

Sarnia, March 20-21.
Ensign Pagniere.
Brampton, March 20-21.

Captain Clayton.

Cobalt, Mar. 21-22; North Bay, Mar.
23; Bracebridge, Mar. 24.

Mrs. Blanche Johnston.

West Toronto, April 2; Industrial
Corps (Toronto), April 4.

The Canadian Staff Songsters will
conduct their first week-end cam-
paign outside Toronto in connec-
tion with the Easter Holidays. They
will visit Berlin, Ont. on Saturday
and Sunday, April 4th and 5th, and
Galt on Monday, April 6th.

When a fort is reduced do not rest
upon your arms. You must fight the
good fight of faith to maintain every
inch of ground taken until we reach
British Land.

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